

line 4, change "XX/XXX,XXX" to -- 08/719,898 --;  
line 7, change "XX/XXX,XXX" to -- 08/718,911 --.  
Page 26, line 26, change "XX/XXX,XXX" to -- 08/719,554 --.  
Page 37, line 4, change "XX/XXX,XXX" to -- 08/719,891 --.  
Page 43, line 28, change "XX/XXX,XXX" to -- 08/719,898 --.

## REMARKS

Applicants have considered carefully the Office Action dated April 11, 2000 and the references cited therein. Applicants respectfully request re-examination and reconsideration of the application.

Applicants propose amendments to Figs. 15A-B and 18 to address the objections to the drawings as set forth in the Office Action. No new matter is believed added to the application by way of the proposed amendments to the figures as set forth herein.

Applicants have amended the specification to supply the serial numbers of all patent applications referenced in the specification. No new matter is believed added to the application by way of the proposed amendments to the specification as set forth herein.

Claims 1, 12, 23 and 31 have been rejected under 35 USC, section 103(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,825,865, Oberlander et al., hereafter "Oberlander. Prior to addressing the Examiner's rejections, Applicants request that the Examiner consider the following remarks. The subject invention relates to caller identification in an Internet telephony environment. In an Internet telephony environment, callers and callees are not addressable with traditional Public Switched Telephone Numbers (PSTN). Instead, callers and callees are connected to the computer network via fixed or dynamically assigned network protocol address, such as an Internet Protocol address having the form XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX. As such, the telephone number of the source is optional and is not the central focus of the information profile, and, therefore, the identification technique.

Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 1, 12, 23 and 31 on the basis of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) on the grounds that the Examiner has failed to create a *prima facie* case

of obviousness. In accordance with MPEP §2143.03, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest *all* of the claim limitations. In rejecting the claims, the Examiner has admitted that Oberlander does not disclose including any of the first name, last name, street, apartment, city, state, country, postal code, phone, fax or company information data associated with the source in the incoming information profile. Instead the Examiner has taken Official Notice that the concept and advantage of providing any of the first name, last name, street, apartment, city, state, country, postal code, phone, fax or company information data associated with the source in the user info field of the information profile, in addition to the source telephone number, are well known and expected in the art. Applicants respectfully traverse such an assertion as a grounds for rejection, and, in accordance with The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 2144.03, requests that the Examiner produce a reference in support of such Official Notice, or, alternatively, if such Official Notice is based on the personal knowledge of the Examiner, provide Applicants with an affidavit averring to the specific facts supporting the personal knowledge on which the Examiner's assertion of Official Notice is based.

In addition, Applicants rebut the Examiner's first assertion of Official Notice since the technical field of real-time audio communications over computer networks was still relatively new and evolving as of the priority date of the subject application. Also, as previously discussed, traditional PSTN caller identification techniques are implemented on networks having different hardware architectures and protocols than the invention disclosed in the subject application. Specifically, the communication system disclosed in Oberlander is a circuit switched system with many of the disclosed recipient destinations residing at circuit switched terminating devices ( e.g. PSTN telephone numbers). The use of a circuit switched network inherently limits the quantity and nature of the data transmitted with the message descriptor 300. Conversely, the recipient destinations in the subject application reside at network protocol addresses over a packet-switched network, e.g. Internet protocol addresses, which may be dynamically assigned. The use of packet switched technology allows for greater flexibility in the amount of data transmitted to identify the incoming communication. In addition, with the

packetized data transmission protocol of Applicants' invention, addresses of recipient destinations may be dynamically assigned and are updated in a directory database by the recipient processes themselves.

Applicants further traverse the rejection of claims 2-11, 13-19 and 24-30 under 35 USC Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oberlander in view of U.S. Patent 5,708,422, Blonder et al., hereafter "Blonder", on the grounds that the Examiner has failed to create a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Specifically, in rejecting the claims, the Examiner has admitted that the teaching of Oberlander in view of Blonder does not teach a notification signal as being an audio signal, a graphic image or a haptic sensor signal. Instead the Examiner has taken Official Notice that the concept and advantage of providing a notification signal which includes an audio signal, a graphic image or a haptic sensor signal are well known and expected in the art. Applicants respectfully traverse such an assertion as a grounds for rejection, and, in accordance with The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 2144.03, requests that the Examiner produce a reference in support of such Official Notice, or, alternatively, if such Official Notice is based on the personal knowledge of the Examiner, provide Applicants with an affidavit averring to the specific facts supporting the personal knowledge on which the Examiner's assertion of Official Notice is based.

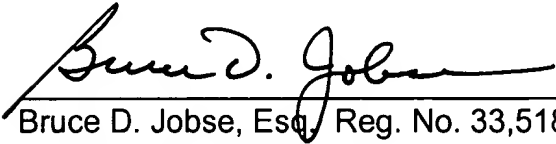
Applicants further rebut the Examiner's second assertion of Official Notice since the notification signals, as claimed, are selectively associated with the information profiles, e.g. customizable based on the identity of the person. The mere use of an audio signal, a graphic image or a haptic sensor signal with the systems disclosed in Oberlander or Blonder will not result in the subject matter recited in the relevant claims.

In light of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully assert that the subject matter of claims 1-31 is neither disclosed nor suggested by either Oberlander or Blonder whether considered singularly or in combination with any reference of record or in light of any Official Notices taken by the Examiner.

This application is now believed in condition for allowance and a notice to the effect is solicited earnestly. If the Examiner has any further questions regarding this amendment, he is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the number listed below. The

Examiner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any balances under 37 CFR §1.17, and 1.16 to Deposit Account No. 02-3038.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: 9/21/00

Bruce D. Jobse, Esq. Reg. No. 33,518  
KUDIRKA & JOBSE, LLP  
Customer Number 021127  
Tel: (617) 367-4600 Fax: (617) 367-4656